RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN

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National Community Christmas Tree—The White House in Washington

RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

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Season's Greetings

To all of Our Members and Their Families go the Very Best Wishes of the President, Directors and Staff of the Association for a Most Joyous Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year

PROGRESS IN THE RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION DURING YEAR 1950

Improvement in and expansion of our service to members was clearly evidenced throughout the Association's progressive development in the year now drawing to a close.

Following the pattern established when the Association was reorganized in 1944, new plans are constantly being initiated and put into action to promote the Association's greater effectiveness as an instrument of service to members—active and retired—and those dependent upon them.

Unfortunately, we did not achieve all the progress and development hoped for during 1950. Notwithstanding, the results obtained enable us to look to the future with prospects brighter than ever before.

Due to a growing confidence in the Association, as well as a conviction held by many that activities such as ours are indispensable in contributing to the security and happiness of each individual officer and his dependents, there has been daily growth in member support.

Funds obtained through the payment of small annual membership dues provide the sole means of financing the Association's various constructive programs. Consequently, each new member adds, not only to the Association's prestige, but to its strength and, equally important, to its ability to carry forward those programs.

While losses in our membership, due to attrition, are relatively small; nonetheless, to continue in healthy growth, there must be a steady intake of new members to make good those losses and to sustain the Association's progressive development.

In the execution of our primary objective—that of safeguarding present security and promoting future rights of retired officers (present and potential) and those dependent upon them—closest attention is focused upon all items of legislation and administrative regulations bearing upon those interests. Whenever it is noted that the needs and desires of those whom we represent are not fully met, appropriate statements are prepared and submitted to the Congressional Committee to which specific proposals are referred, or to the department having jurisdiction in the particular situation. In addition, service is provided through private correspondence, pertaining to individual problems.

Noteworthy in the above connection is the fact that, in the maintenance of our contacts with the various Congressional Committees which handle legislation affecting those whom we represent and through liaison with the several departments which administer the affairs of personnel from which our membership is drawn, the Association has gained a measure of esteem and good-will that is truly heartening.

While the record of what has been accomplished is impressive, there is still much to be done to provide even better service to members. In that, the Association needs every eligible officer and, of course, every eligible officer needs the Association.

Experience gained in our nearly twenty-two years of existence has established beyond all doubt that, in this day of changing concepts, only through the strength of a sound, stable and properly guided organization can officers—both active and retired—best make known their views and desires regarding the many issues which arise from time to time affecting in any manner the privileges, rights and benefits which accrue from service retirements.

To assure future success in behalf of the honored group to which our Association is dedicated requires the same spirit of coordinated teamwork which marks the success of the services themselves. We therefore urge all officers (active and retired) to stand united toward safeguarding and promoting the fortunes of those retired, by joining together in the one organization that reaches into the personal and family lives of all officers—THE RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION.

PUBLIC RELATIONS APPOINTMENT

Brigadier General George S. Eyster,
U. S. Army, Retired

Brigadier General George S. Eyster, USA, Retired, assumed duties as Director of Public Relations and Editor of the Bulletin of the Association on 1 November 1950.

During World War II, General Eyster served as The Assistant Chief of Staff (G-3) of the European Theatre of Operations from January 1944 until March 1946, when he was assigned as Chief, Public Information Division, European Command. He continued in that assignment through 1947. Along with the mission of informing the American citizen about what his Army was doing in Europe, General Eyster gained valuable experience in the editorial world through his policy direction and operational supervision over the various European editions of the Stars and Stripes.

On his return to the United States early in 1948, General Eyster joined the War Department Public Information Division as its Deputy Chief. In the summer of 1949 he was made Deputy Chief of Information, Department of the Army, and served in that capacity until shortly preceeding his retirement on 30 September 1950. The addition of General Eyster to the staff of the Association fulfills a long-felt need to round out its basic organization.

Lieutenant Commander George M. Bailey, USCG, Retired, has been associated with the Bulletin since May 1948, and has been its Editor since October of that year. Commander Bailey has been responsible for steady improvement in the quality of the Bulletin and will continue to ably serve the Association as its Associate Editor.

DETERMINED CONGRESSIONAL STAND FOR CONTINUATION OF DEPENDENT MEDICAL CARE

The House Armed Services Committee is striving vigorously for mandatory legislation to insure continuation and expansion of adequate medical care for retired members of the Service and all dependents of service members both active and retired.

Availability of that traditional right was seriously threatened early this year when a number of military hospitals were ordered closed by a Department of Defense directive.

When that order was announced, a Sub-committee of the House Armed Services Committee, headed by Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, was appointed to inquire into the manner in which the then existing medical facilities of the services would be affected.

Curtailment or possible elimination of medical-hospital treatment for retired service-men and the dependents of service-men, both active and retired, though possibly not intended by the order was, nonetheless, an obvious consequence; for the order's effect was to reduce drastically, if not eliminate entirely, those facilities through which care and attention for that group of service beneficiaries was theretofore provided.

In a statement made at the hearings held by Rep. Rivers' Sub-committee, 8 March 1950 (note 3rd Quarter-1950 Bulletin, p. 10), our Association pointed out that adequate facilities for the required hospitalization of retired members of the Service, as well as for service dependents, has been in the past, as is now, part of the inducement to enter military service as a career and will continue to be looked upon as a part of the guarantee assured them for long and faithful service. Furthermore, that it is essential to maintain a high state of physical fitness among retired personnel in order that that vital reservoir of capable personnel—with their extensive background of training and experience—be available for immediate assignment to again serve the Nation's defense, if needed.

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HOSPITALIZATION, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TREATMENT

In view of the great interest of the majority of our membership in their rights to hospitalization, medical and dental treatment, the following is an attempt to outline the current situation for retired officers and their dependents. This is a subject which our Association is following with the closest attention and about which we will continue to keep our membership informed.

I. Hospitalization

By Executive Order No. 10122, dated 14 April 1950, the President promulgated basic regulations for administering those provisions of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, governing the subject of hospitalization for those heretofore or hereafter retired by reason of physical disability.

A brief analysis of the Executive Order was published in the 3rd Quarter-1950 Bulletin (page 8). Our analysis pointed out:

(1) That responsibility for hospitalization and re-examination of those placed on temporary disability retired lists was assigned Secretaries of the services concerned effective 1 October 1949;

(2) All responsibility for hospitalization, other than for chronic diseases of those permanently retired by reason of physical disability, was assigned Secretaries of the services concerned effective 1 May 1950, but later extended to 1 October 1950. However, any individual eligible for treatment in a Veterans Administration hospital may elect to be so hospitalized;

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WEST COAST VISIT

Plans are now being developed for a representative of the Association to visit the Pacific Coast States next Spring. Present expectations are that the trip will be made about May first and will last thirty days or more. Plans should be sufficiently advanced by the time our March Bulletin is published to permit a fairly firm schedule of activities.

A visit to the West Coast has long been urged by the Association's California representative—Rear Admiral Robert Henderson, USN, Retired. Therefore this trip will be made largely as a result of the efforts of Admiral Henderson to establish the personal relationship which is so important to the healthy growth of the Association.

The broad plan will be to visit those localities in which there is a concentration of our membership and of those eligible for membership. The Puget Sound, San Francisco Bay, Monteray, Los Angeles, and San Diego areas immediately stand out as important. There may be other similar areas, which are not so self evident.

To make the trip fulfill its mission and to insure that the Association's representative talks to maximum numbers of both members and those eligible, volunteers are needed who will assist in coordinating arrangements during the visit.

General Eyster, our Public Relations Director, is in charge of arrangements. He would like to establish Committees in each of the areas noted above and in such other major areas as may be selected. If volunteers will communicate with him, General Eyster will put them in touch with each other so that the various Committees may be promptly formed and area Chairmen selected with whom General Eyster can effect arrangements. These arrangements will cover the times and places of talks and meetings and such other details as may be indicated. It is believed that the Committee Chairman of each area will be able to arrange far more effective schedules of appearances for the Association representative than can possibly be planned from Washington.

In conclusion, the Association believes that our Pacific Coast membership will share willingly in this joint enterprise, serve on the necessary Committees and contribute their views and ideas to General Eyster, so that this projected trip will be a resounding success and the ground work laid for further successful visits to other parts of the country.

BACK PAY BENEFITS TO SURVIVORS UNDER THE CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949

Information concerning the manner in which the departments concerned would notify the widow or next of kin of an officer retired by reason of physical disability who died prior to making his election (where an adjustment in pay status under the Career Compensation Act of 1949 is indicated), in order to permit them the right to exercise such election, was published in the September issue of the Bulletin (page 18).

That article called attention to an opinion of the Comptroller General (B-96250, 28 July 1950) in which it was held that there appears to be no sound reason for refusing to permit the legal representative of the estate of a deceased retired officer to make the so-called "election."

Subsequent check by the Association with the Army, Navy and Air Force as to what action had been taken about notifying the next of kin of officers who died prior to exercising their elections under the Act, revealed that:

Shortly after publication of the Comptroller General's decision B-96250, each department advised the widow or next of kin of deceased retired officers of the procedure to make the election granted under the Act, and the rates of pay to which the deceased officer would have been entitled had he lived. Each department had only a few such cases and the processing of these has proceeded in line with the Comptroller General's decision.

Although the number of cases was small, those who were involved were in grave doubt as to what to do and whether or not they would have to await legislative remedy. Therefore, the Association can point with satisfaction to the advance information given in this respect in its September Bulletin and as to the results.

However, where the necessary information upon which to base an election has not been received, it would behoove those interested to write to the department concerned (Adjutant General of the Army, Chief of Naval Personnel, or Air Adjutant General—all Washington 25, D. C.)

Should circumstances so require, our Association will gladly furnish any and all possible assistance to the survivors of retired officers in this connection.

MONTHLY REPORTS OF EXISTENCE MODIFIED

Under a recent modification of former requirements, retired servicemen and women of the Army and Air Force may have their pay checks *made payable to themselves* and mailed to a bank or other institution of their choosing for deposit to their account without furnishing monthly notification of existence to the finance officer. It is incumbent upon retired persons of the Army and Air Force availing themselves of this procedure to make mutually acceptable legal arrangements with the bank or other institution for deposit of the checks—since, under such circumstances—a deposit could not be made subsequent to the death of the payee. Thus, as is usual, the procedure outlined is devised to protect the Government; the bank being responsible to reimburse the Government for any over-payment arising from death of the individual concerned.

The monthly report of existence is still required by the Army and Air Force under three conditions, namely:

(1) When the payee wishes to have his pay check mailed to a bank and made payable to the order of the bank involved;

(2) When the payee wishes to have his pay check mailed to an individual and made payable to that individual as the person chosen to receive his retired pay; and

(3) If the payee goes beyond the continental limits of the United States.

We have learned from the Washington Finance Office, U.S. Army that it plans to mail directions in December to each retired member of the Army and Air Force on this subject. We have been further informed that individuals need not await these formal instructions if they wish to take immediate advantage of these new procedures.

The Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard have similar requirements to those which existed in the Army and Air Force prior to the change just discussed. Our Association, however, is addressing letters to those services requesting them to conform their policy in that respect to the newly adopted procedure of the Army. The Army's action stems from an appeal for relief made by our Association, as reported in the 15 September 1950 issue of the Bulletin (page 7).

The Chief of Finance, U.S. Army, in expressing appreciation of the Association's interest in this matter, has asked our cooperation in encouraging retired Army and Air Force officers who wish to have their retired pay checks mailed to banks for deposit to take advantage of the newly established procedure outlined above in lieu of assigning their pay, so as to avoid the necessity of furnishing the finance officer with monthly reports of existence.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT AND OUTLOOK

As stated under our legislative report in the September issue of the Bulletin, the Association's activities in that connection were disrupted severely during the past several months due to demands made upon Congress for enactment of urgent defense measures incident to the Korean situation and other pressing military needs.

Therefore, based upon latest available information, supported by statements of Congressional leaders, it would appear that the hoped for action on certain bills of interest and concern, which have progressed to the point where little more was required to reach the enactment stage, will not be attained in the short session which convened 27 November.

However, every effort will be made to have all of those proposals which failed of consideration reintroduced in the 82d Congress and, because of the action already taken, it is possible that favorable attention may be given them at that time.

Should action be taken in the short session on any of these bills the one in the most favorable position is S. 780, which provides for a review of records of Navy and Marine Corps officers passed over for wartime promotions. This bill is now on the Consent Calendar, where it was called on 18 September, but passed over on objection from the floor. This bill might be called again and acted on by the House, but even then, it would still have to go to the Senate in its amended form for action. It is doubtful that the Senate Armed Services Committee will undertake any major work during the short session, due to the changing of the Chairmanship which will take place in the 82d Congress.

The highly important legislation relating to Dual Employment and Dual Compensation, although not quite so far advanced, has been reported by the Sub-committee to the full House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and a Committee Print of the Bill S. 2351 has been prepared. Again, because of the amendments incorporated in the Committee Print, even if the House Committee reported the Bill, and the House passed it, it would still require reconsideration on the Senate side. The Sub-committee's recommendation did not include raising the ceiling above $5,000, as recommended by this Association, but is in other respects generally satisfactory. A new provision of interest to many of our members provides that the term "compensation" shall not include retired pay of officers retired under Public Law 810—80th Congress. In a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, our President recommended early action on the Bill, based upon the need in conjunction with the defense program of the services of highly trained and efficient personnel which enactment thereof would make available.

The only other Bill on which hearings have been held is S. 1119, which proposed refund of statutory pay lost through the Economy Acts from 1932 to 1934. As this Bill is now before the Senate Armed Services Committee, further action is unlikely in the short session.

Another Bill which had passed the House and which has remained pending before the Senate Finance Committee is H. R. 7739, to provide crediting of cadet-midshipman service for the purpose of laws administered by the Veterans Administration, and it, likewise, will probably not be taken up this year.

Inasmuch as the two proposals to credit cadet-midshipmen service for pay and retirement purposes, S. 631 and H.R 7246, were not taken up by the Armed Services Committees of either house, no immediate action on them is anticipated.

One other Bill, H.R. 6813, to authorize payment of claims arising from the correction of military or naval records has been given hearings by the Sub-committee, but was held over due to opposition by the Comptroller General to its present form. It is likely that when the measure is reintroduced it will be amended, if possible, to meet the Comptroller General's objections.

Primary importance in the 82d Congress will be focused on the Omnibus Bill incorporating amendments to the Career Compensation Act. It is understood the Department of Defense is working on the various provisions to be included in such a Bill. Among the items which the Association's staff feels should be given consideration, and amendments proposed, are the following (not necessarily listed in order of considered importance):

1. Amend sec. 513 so as to permit the highest pay to which entitled and the highest rank held satisfactorily to retired chief warrant officers, warrant officers and enlisted men.
2. To credit service as Army Headquarters Clerks and Quartermaster Clerks for longevity and retirement pay. In the 81st Congress Bill, H.R. 7882, was introduced, referred to the House Armed Services Committee and by it referred to the Army for report. That report, favorable if the Bill is amended, was not received until after the recess.
3. Amend sec. 511 so as to clarify the intent of Congress when it omitted the requirement of six months' satisfactory service, in view of the Army's administrative action in retaining the requirement of six months' service for promotion to a higher grade on the retired list.
4. To specifically include in the Act the statutory exemption from taxation of the pension granted under Public Law 314—78th Congress, to conform to what is believed to be the intent of Congress.
5. To provide positively in the Act for distribution of retired warrant officers for pay purposes so that warrant officers of all services will receive comparable retired pay for comparable active pay and grades.
6. To amend the savings clause in sec. 519 to permit those who had performed service necessary to retire prior to 1 October 1949, or who would have been eligible to retire on 1 October 1949, but who through their own choice or inadvertance or by request remained on active duty beyond the period when they became eligible to retire under laws more beneficial to them than the pay provisions of the Career Compensation Act, to be afforded the right to elect to receive the benefits of the laws in effect prior to enactment of the Career Compensation Act, if more beneficial to them.
7. A amendment to sec. 203(a), which provides for special pay for physicians and dentists of the Armed Services, to provide such special pay for retired physicians and dentists when recalled to active duty. They should be offered the same incentive to return to active duty as is offered to remain on active duty in these capacities.
8. It is believed that some clarifying action will have to be taken as to the interpretation of secs. 411 and 516 of the Act, on the question that arises as to the binding effect of exercising of election under the new pay act when a retired officer subsequently performs additional active duty.
9. From the number of inquiries, both by letter and in person and the statements of failure to receive increases in the cases of officers who were retired for physical disability, it would seem that Congress should make some inquiry as to the fairness of the application of the law as it is written, insofar as it did not provide increases in retired pay for those who were retired for physical disability under previous pay rates and concepts of compensation for duty already performed.
10. Again, from the correspondence and personal interviews with our members, it is evident there is some uncertainty as to the correct determination of disability percentages and the election of pay based on such percentages of disability and the effect of elections to receive pay,

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MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS COMMENDS ASSOCIATION'S OPPOSITION OF "WORLD GOVERNMENT"

A vote of *commendation* was accorded the Retired Officers Association by the recent National Convention of the Military Order of the World Wars, held in Massachusetts, for it patriotic activities in opposing the establishment of a "World Government."

Notice as to the manner in which cognizance was taken of the Association's efforts in that respect was reported in a letter to our President from the Commander-in-Chief, Military Order of the World Wars.

PREDICTION OF COMMODORE M. C. PERRY IN 1856 REGARDING RUSSIA

On 6 March 1856, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, USN, made an historical statement concerning Russia, which is truly remarkable in the light of current world events, before a meeting of the Geographic and Statistical Society in New York City.

Commodore Perry's statement, below noted, was inserted in the Congressional Record of 19 July 1950 (page A-5479) under remarks of the Hon. Thomas E. Martin, member of the House of Representatives from Iowa:

"It requires no sage to predict events as strongly foreshadowed to us all; still westward will the course of empire take its way. But the last act in the drama is yet to be unfolded, and notwithstanding the reasoning of political empires—westward, northward, and southward—it seems to me that the people of America will, in some form or other, extend their dominion and their power until they have brought within their mighty embrace multitudes of the islands of the great Pacific, and placed the Saxon race upon the eastern shores of Asia; and I think, too, that eastward and southward will her great rival of future aggrandizement (Russia) stretch forth her power to the coast of China and Siam, and thus the Saxon and the Cossack will meet once more, in strife or in friendship, on another field. Will it be in friendship? I fear not. The antagonistic exponents of freedom and absolutism must thus meet at last, and then will be fought that mighty battle on which the world will look with breathless interest, for on its issue will depend the freedom or the slavery of the world—despotism or rational liberty must be the fate of civilized man. I think I see in the distance the giants that are growing up for that fierce and final encounter; in the progress of events that battle must sooner or later inevitably be fought."

APPOINT ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVE TO SPECIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

Acceptance has been given to an invitation extended by the Commissioner of the War Claims Commission for a representative of the Association to participate in the Commission's activities as a member of its Special Advisory Committee.

Captain F. O. Willenbucher, USN, Retired, Executive Vice President and Legal Counsel, has been named as the Association's representative in this connection.

Since some retired officers may have suffered losses in foreign countries due to the war for which they or their dependents believe compensation should be made, information concerning such matters or suggestions relative thereto, should be addressed to National Headquarters in order that appropriate recommendations may be made by the Association's representative to the Special Advisory Committee.

COMMANDER P. E. PAGE FIRST ACTIVE RESERVE ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

Commander Philip E. Page, USNR, is the first Reserve officer on active duty to become an Associate Member of our Association. At time of joining, he was serving with the Supervising Inspector of Naval Material, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A metalurgist by profession, Commander Page is a member of numerous mining and engineering societies. He attended both Cornell and Lehigh Universities, and has held important positions in the military and industrial fields.

Commander Page entered the service soon after the beginning of World War I, and has since performed considerable active duty, including the entire period of World War II.

We take great pleasure in congratulating Commander Page on his becoming our first Associate Member from among the Reserve components—a truly noteworthy and significant event in the Association's expansion and development.

REESTABLISHMENT OF INDIVIDUAL SERVICE DAYS

Many members of the services have long felt that the observance of fitting occasions, marking individual service days, was of inestimable value in promoting service morale. Such days provided friendly get-togethers between the men of our particular fighting forces and the American public whom it is their privilege to serve. Accordingly, the Association noted with regret the passing of individual service days, when they were ordered supplanted last year, by a single Armed Forces Day.

We were cheered in our desire for the reestablishment of individual service days by a remark Secretary of the Air Force Finletter made in a speech delivered on 8 November to the Air Force Officers' Wives Club here in Washington. In that address, Secretary Finletter said that he "did not like the idea of a 'monolithic military establishment,' but believed that each service should have its own traditions and esprit."

Certainly an effective way of perpetuating the traditions and esprit de corps of the several services in the public mind would be through the reestablishment of former individual service days. Such action would again bring about a concertration of those contacts which were so beneficial from the standpoint of mutual good-will, confidence and support.

It was with distinct pleasure that the Retired Officers Association read the congratulations that Secretary of Defense Marshall dispatched to the Commandant of the Marine Corps on the occasion of the 175th anniversary of the Corps, pointing out that "Their morale, efficiency and successes are in full accord with the traditions of the Corps," and that "The citizens of this country are proud of the fighting qualities of the Marines and their willingness to make any sacrifice to carry out the mission assigned them."

NATIONAL MILITARY PROBLEMS

On 17 November 1950, General Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs, spoke in Atlanta, Georgia, on "The Military Problems of the United States." Since this speech presents in broad outline the military situation which faces us today, interesting extracts which appear to be refinements of our military policy are reproduced because of the professional interest of our readers:

"The military problems of the United States have rarely been as difficult as they are today.

"With our own military forces already committed at many points around the globe to the protection of free peoples, and the threats to freedom constantly increasing, where is the American citizen to turn for a sound solution—and eventually for lasting peace?

"Could we turn to appeasement and acquiescence? In Europe and in Korea, the American people have rejected a course of appeasement and acquiescence. For we seek the liberty, and the advantages of a free system founded upon the dignity and the worth of the individual, as it is stated in the measured phrases of the Declaration of Independence. Appeasement would either put an end to the freedoms we seek, or it would lead to war.

"Could we then contemplate preventive war? No, the American people have rejected any idea of preventive war, for we seek peace. The American people would like to see order emerge from this chaos, and security arise from this present insecurity. We strive for the political and economic rehabilitation of those countries already ravaged by attack. Preventive war is not a means to these ends—and does not offer a solution.

"It is a bruising and shocking fact that when we Americans were committed in Korea, we were left without an adequate margin of military strength with which to face an enemy at any other specific point. Certainly, we were left without the strength to meet a general attack. In the military sense, the free world was left without adequate reserves except for the atomic bomb.

"So we are going to propose Armed Forces which will solve the three-fold military problem as well as we possibly can. The number of combat air groups which the Joint Chiefs of Staff propose for the remainder of this fiscal year will be larger than the air forces that exist today.

"Since the Navy is sharing with the United Kingdom, and to some degree France, the naval responsibility for the North Atlantic Ocean, its build-up is internationally important. For not only American citizens but citizens of the whole North Atlantic Treaty Organization are depending on the U. S. Navy. Fortunately, we will be able to program the necessary ships, including an adequate naval air arm for this task.

"As part of the Navy, we are scheduling two full-strength divisions of Marines for the Fleet Marine Force and its naval role. It is unnecessary to point out that we are also counting on these two Marine divisions to serve as a supplement to the ground army whenever such action is necessary.

"Our defense obviously calls for a larger Army than we have ever had before. But this week the Joint Chiefs of Staff are face to face with a difficult problem. If we establish the number of divisions and separate regimental combat teams that we need as a bare minimum, our manpower total for Army, Navy and Air Force comes face to face with manpower shortages. They are not real shortages in the sense that in case of war we could not meet the demands. After all, in 1945 we had 89 divisions and a great Air Force and a great Navy.

"For example, instead of maintaining all National Guard divisions at 100 percent officer strength and approximately 50 percent enlisted strength—with many of these soldiers serving recruit enlistments—perhaps we should maintain some of them at 100 percent officer strength and 85 to 90 percent enlisted strength, with every soldier in these divisions having had the benefit of a couple of years of active service. If this were the case, then some National Guard divisions could be available for combat almost immediately.

"Similarly, some of our Reserve units should be brought up to this standard. In addition to their officer personnel, their enlisted men should have all had at least two years' training, and the units should have annual training periods to keep them up to date.

"Somehow we must modify our Reserve and National Guard system—ground, air and navy—to meet this new requirement. However, until such time that units of the civilian components are in this improved state of readiness, the American manpower resources may have to be severely taxed to create the active forces we need.

"The key area of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is in the land mass of Western Europe, and its sea approaches. Although the pivotal strength now lies in the United States—and it must be profected at all costs—any tide of aggression on the European continent must be met and contained.

"From a military standpoint, we must establish a defense of Western Europe which is militarily sound, and includes the participation of the total resources, productivity and manpower of combined free peoples of Western Europe—including the Germans."

General Bradley pointed out in conclusion that, "It is within our power (to find a solution to this difficult problem) —but the time is short. We have set out upon the long, hard road. We must steadfastly continue the march toward freedom and peace."

DISALLOWANCE OF CERTAIN NATIONAL GUARD SERVICE TO RETIRED ARMY RESERVE OFFICERS

Information was contained in the September issue of the Bulletin (page 7), relative to Comptroller General's decision B-93525 (28 June 1950), in which he ruled that certain Army Reserve officers who were retired erroneously or who have received a portion of their retirement pay based upon non-federally recognized service under provision of Title III, Public Law 810—80th Congress, must make refund of the retirement benefits which have been so credited erroneously.

That situation, it was pointed out, both as to retirements and to the overpayments, resulted from an administrative error on the part of the Army and, therefore, consideration was being given in that Department as to what corrective steps could be taken to relieve those affected.

We have now been informed that the Army is working on a draft of a bill to validate those payments made so as not to require a refund if a portion of retired pay had been credited erroneously under the Comptroller General's decision. In view of this determination and action, where checkage for overpayments has begun, further checkages will be discontinued awaiting the outcome of the proposed validating legislation. It was not indicated that any proposal had been made or was being made to obtain remedial legislation to credit service in the National Guard where such service may have been previously credited for pay purposes. This matter will have to be given consideration along with other proposals for the amendment of Public Law 810.

DISTRIBUTIONS OF RETIRED WARRANT OFFICERS UNDER THE CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949

Our Association addressed inquiries to the various services requesting information upon which to base an official compilation of the distributions of retired chief warrant officers and warrant officers showing the manner in which those of such categories are assigned in the several pay grades established by the Career Compensation Act of 1949. Here presented in summarized form is a brief outline of the replies received:

ARMY—Generally, chief warrant officers and warrant officers retired prior to 1 October 1949, are assigned pay grades W-2 and W-1 respectively. A few exceptions to that general rule, however, were made in the case of chief warrant officers (Masters and Chief Engineers) Army Mine Planter Service who were assigned pay grade W-3, and retired warrant officers junior grade (First Mates and First Assistant Engineers) Army Mine Planter Service who were assigned pay grade W-2. Such exceptions, it was explained, were made because the pay of these individuals was based on a higher scale than that provided for other warrant officers of the Army.

That same general policy applies for those chief warrant officers and warrant officers of similar status retired from the Army subsequent to 1 October 1949.

Pursuant to a lineal arrangement of active duty Army chief warrant officers and warrant officers, published 30 August 1950, further promotions among active duty personnel were made. Consequently, those individuals on the lineal list in the future will be retired in the pay grade to which entitled under statutory provisions applicable to the individual case at time of retirement.

NAVY—Effective 1 October 1949, initial distributions of retired Navy chief warrant officers and warrant officers were established as follows: Pay grade W-1 all warrant officers; pay grade W-2 chief warrant officers having less than 6 years' commissioned service; pay grade W-3 chief warrant officers having 6 years' but less than 12 years' commissioned service; and pay grade W-4 chief warrant officers having 12 years' or more commissioned service; subject to certification of creditable record following completion of 10 or 20 years' commissioned service, as applicable.

No substantial change in the above distributions have been made for those retired subsequent to 1 October 1949.

AIR FORCE—Chief warrant officers retired from the Air Force prior and subsequent to 1 October 1949 have been placed in pay grade W-2 and warrant officers in pay grade W-1. Although the Air Force was previously authorized a limited number of warrant officers in the 3rd and 4th pay periods, that authority was not utilized.

Those chief warrant officers of the Air Force now eligible, if selected, for pay grades W-3 and W-4 will, of course, be retired in the future with retirement pay based upon such higher rates as may be attained.

MARINE CORPS—For the purpose of this discussion, the fundamental principles applied by the Marine Corps in this respect are similar to those which obtain in the Navy.

COAST GUARD—Basic regulations governing distribution of chief warrant officers and warrant officers in the Coast Guard state: "All commissioned warrant and warrant officers now on the retired list or who are hereafter retired shall be carried on the retired list in the pay grade in which retired unless entitled to higher pay by some other provision of law." Accordingly, all warrant officers retired from the Coast Guard prior to 1 October 1949 are placed in pay grade W-1, whereas chief warrant officers with less than 10 years' creditable record are placed in W-2, and those with over 10 or 20 years' creditable record are placed in W-3 or W-4, respectively, subject to limiting percentage-wise ceilings.

Inasmuch as warrant officers in the Coast Guard after 6 years' creditable service, however, are now assigned pay grade W-2—a benefit provided by no other service—those of such status may in the future be retired with opportunities greater than those accorded persons of like status who performed satisfactory service of similar duration in the past.

DISCUSSION—For reasons not clearly indicated, all personnel classifications, with the single exception of the warrant officer category, were specifically defined in the Career Compensation Act of 1949. Hence, that exception opened the way to varying policies favorable to some and less favorable to others. Under such a system discriminations and inequities, however unintentional, were bound to arise.

Moreover, present procedure is a radical departure from the sound reasoning enunciated by the Hook Commission in that portion of its report relating to warrant officers, wherein it is stated: "Although new warrant pay grades and scales were recommended tending toward uniformity, the Commission states that unless warrant officer programs and systems within the various services are made uniform, the proposed scales would exaggerate present inequities. The Commission therefore recommends that the services join together, as soon as practicable, to establish a comprehensive warrant officer structure which can be universally applied."

Our Association believes the question of establishing legislative determination as to the manner in which warrant officers—active and retired—shall be assigned the various pay grades established by the Career Compensation Act of 1949, should be settled by definite Congressional amendment to that Act as will make uniform the benefits and opportunities of the warrant corps of all the services as a whole. Our Association will support that action in the 82nd Congress.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT—Continued from Page 5

either before or after appeal from such determination has been made. It would seem that some report should be made to the Congress as to the effect of the initial stages of the administration of the Career Compensation Act on the pay of retired personnel, including the tax exclusion features incorporated therein, so that the Congress may be able to determine whether or not its intent as to the pay benefits accorded such personnel have been attained.

11. Sec. 202(d) of the Act takes away the double time credit previously allowed certain retired personnel. The operation of this provision has resulted in pay conditions which we do not believe were intended by the Congress and the provision should be amended to correct what seems to be an injustice to a considerable number of retired officers with long service.
12. The Act provides for highest rank held at any time to those who receive pay under the new law, but there was no provision made for those who receive pay under former law in a rank lower than the highest temporary rank in which they served in World War I. We believe that sec. 519 of the Act should be amended so as to grant the same increase in rank and pay for World War I service.

It may well be, of course, that some of these matters have become apparent in the first year of administration of the Act and that remedies will be proposed in the Omnibus Bill expected to be submitted to the 82d Congress by the Department of Defense.

One of the principal subjects that may be presented to the next Congress is amendment of retirement and promotion laws for the services. Certain changes in these laws were

enacted during the present Congress to take care of immediate necessities, particularly in the higher ranks, but it is probable that during the coming Congress a bill proposing comprehensive amendments to the retirement and promotion laws will be introduced and acted on. The exact nature of the proposed amendments cannot be known until the bills are introduced, but it is certain that such bills will contain proposals vital to retired officers and prospective retired officers, that will call for close study and scrutiny by the Association's staff for any provision that might adversely affect the rights and privileges of retired members.

The same situation obtains with respect to the codification of the various service laws that, it is understood, is now being worked on in the Department of Defense. Most careful attention will be given by the Association's staff to those parts of any proposed code relating to retirement.

It is almost certain that a new Survivor-Benefit Bill will be introduced in the next Congress. As a result of hearings on H.R. 8035 during this Congress, it is likely that the new Bill will contain markedly different provisions from H.R. 8035. In all probability the new Bill will also be screened through the Bureau of the Budget before being submitted to the Congress, although Rep. Kilday may reintroduce his bill under the present form as well.

The problem of medical care of retired officers and dependents is due for early consideration in the next Congress. What legislative action will be taken cannot be predicted, but active steps will be taken by the Association to see that the obligations of the Government to retired officers and their dependents with respect to medical care is fully pointed out and that their status under present laws is clarified and, insofar as possible, provided for in any new legislation that is considered or enacted.

The numerous proposals in bill form providing for reviewing retirements and providing promotion for regular retired officers whoh were recalled to active duty during World War II will most certainly be presented anew to the next Congress. It is to be hoped that in the present unsettled condition of world affairs and the possibility of the Government again having to call on its retired officers for active service in a national emergency, certain inequities that occurred during the last war will not only be corrected, but some provision made to avoid a recurrence of such inequities in the event retired officers are recalled to active duty.

Another matter which the Association hopes will receive more active consideration during the next Congress is that of increasing the income limitation placed on the receipt of pension benefits for service widows. The Bill, H.R. 4617, passed the House in June 1949, but was never brought to consideration before the Senate Finance Committee, to which it was referred.

There were also numerous proposals to amend Public Law 810 in various respects that were introduced in bill form, but received no consideration resulting in action during the last Congress. Most of these will probably be reintroduced and will be followed and appropriate recommendations made when they are brought to hearing.

Certain Terminal Leave Pay matters have not been determined, nor in some respects settled satisfactorily. It is likely that some of the bills bearing upon this subject will be reintroduced, as certain proposals have had at least qualified Departmental approval. How much consideration and what action may be possible is dependent somewhat upon the entire Department of Defense legislative program and the President's legislative program.

A matter that received considerable attention in the last days of the present Congress (2d Session) was that of a gratuitous serviceman's indemnity. Several bills were introduced with varying proposals, but the general idea granted an indemnity of $10,000 to all servicemen who died before they had opportunity to acquire National Service Life Insurance coverage. This subject will unquestionably receive full and prompt consideration in the next Congress. Our Association proposes to support such a proposal, but with adequate safeguards to those who already have either Government insurance or National Service Life Insurance.

It is further hoped that some consideration will be given in the next Congress to clarifying the laws which impose restrictions on retired officers dealing with departments and agencies of the Government. As a result of our endeavors in connection with the restrictive clause that was finally enacted in the General Appropriation Act of 1951, the Senate Appropriations Committee in its report stated, that it felt this matter should be the subject of investigation and determination by the Armed Services Committees. We are of the opinion that if this matter is given consideration and study by the Armed Services Committees, there will be some positive recommendation made to clarify and make uniform the laws containing restrictions on such activities of retired officers, so that it will be possible for a retired officer to know with reasonable certainty whether or not he is engaged in any prohibited endeavor.

GRATUITOUS INDEMNITY TO SURVIVORS

Our Association advocates and supports, in general, the granting of an automatic gratuitous indemnity to survivors of servicemen who die on active duty. That principle was voiced in a letter dated 30 November 1950, to Chairman Rankin of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

The above position is in support of H.R. 9437, H.R. 9440 and other legislation pending on the question of National Service Life Insurance, having for their purpose to provide an automatic gratuitous indemnity to survivors of members of the Armed Forces who die in active service. Resulting from inquiry by a Sub-committee into operations and fiscal cost of National Service Life Insurance, the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments issued Report No. 2761 indicating that, in many respects, existing National Service Life Insurance provided by the Veterans Administration was not satisfactory for various reasons. Among them are failure to provide uniform and equal protection in the form of income for dependents of deceased service personnel. Many inquiries have resulted from causes often beyond control of the individual or the administering agencies. This Association believes it to be feasible, desirable and appropriate to establish an automatic gratuitous indemnity against death for all men and women serving in our Armed Forces.

Consequently, it favors provisions for: (1) coverage from time of entry to a reasonable time after separation; (2) continuance in force during the period of total permanent disability after separation; (3) opportunity to continue to renew such indemnity if otherwise uninsurable; and (4) no impairment of any benefits extended under present Government or National Service Life Insurance. Since there is strong evidence such a program would be less costly to the individual and the government, it would appear mutually advantageous.

The above factors are consistent with the Association's wholehearted support of adequate national defense; however, high morale among those who constitute the active element in that defense is essential. It is considered that provision for survivors of persons entering or remaining in the Armed Forces, in event of their becoming casualties, is a vital element toward high morale standards.

VA COMPENSATION REFUNDS ON RECALL TO ACTIVE DUTY

Persons in receipt of compensation for service-connected disabilities or similar benefit payments from the Veterans Administration, who are recalled to active duty, should take action to notify the Veterans Administration immediately of their recall, inasmuch as under existing law, such payments are not authorized during periods of active service.

In this connection, the Veterans Administration has announced that if a person receives such payment covering any period after re-entering military service, he should return it to the VA office which administers his records. Otherwise it will constitute an overpayment against him.

Notification to the VA Regional Office of recall to active duty should include the person's "C" (claims) number, his complete name and address, the amount of the VA payment, the basis upon which it is paid, and the effective date of re-entry into military service.

WAIVER OF PENSION OR DISABILITY BENEFITS IN ORDER TO PERMIT FORMER MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY SERVICES TO RECEIVE PAY WHILE SERVING IN A RESERVE COMPONENT

The President on 27 September 1950 signed an Act, introduced as S. 1507, which thus became Public Law 844 (81st Congress). This law authorizes the waiver of pension or disability benefits by former members of the military services in order to permit them to receive full pay while serving on active duty with the civilian (Reserve) components of the respective services and also makes uniform among the various services practices and laws pertaining to that subject.

On 9 March 1950, our President, Admiral Hamlet, in a letter to the Chairman, House Armed Services Committee, recommending approval of the Bill and its passage by the Congress, stated:

"The Retired Officers Association makes this recommendation for the reason that the Bill, if enacted, will place the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves in the same status as members of the civilian (Reserve) components of the Army and Air Force, and make possible their utilization on active duty when deemed desirable by the Navy Department. The Bill would also accomplish a salutory purpose in legalizing payments that may have been made to Reserve Naval and Marine Corps personnel who, through inadvertence, were ordered to and served on active duty without legal sanction and therefore were unable to receive pay for the active duty performed."

The Bill was favorably reported to the House, 29 August and passed by the House 18 September, in the final days of the session.

AlNav 116-50 issued by the Navy to implement the new law draws attention to the fact that, "any member of the Naval Reserve ordered to active duty must carry out his orders even though he may be receiving a disability compensation. On active duty he may elect whether to receive the disability payment or active duty pay and allowances. In the past personnel were required to sign a waiver of disability compensation before they could come on active duty." That directive further provides, "Unless individuals specifically waive or relinquish the disability compensation they will not receive the active duty pay for the periods of such duty." If a member of the Naval Reserve ordered to active duty does not wish to waive or relinquish his disability compensation, or other pension, he will come to active duty in a non-Navy pay status, retaining the other compensation. Widow's compensation need not be waived or relinquished by recipients thereof on entitlement to military pay."

STANDARD IDENTIFICATION CARDS

New standard Armed Forces identification cards and liberty passes have been approved by the Department of Defense Personnel Policy Board for issue to officer and enlisted members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Public Health Service.

The standard ID cards, which will replace the different types heretofore issued by the individual services are identical for all services except for the block containing the service seal and return address.

Members of the services on active duty will be issued a white card with green printing containing the individual's photograph. Retired officers of the regular components will be issued similar cards, only suitably marked to indicate the holder's retired status. Members of the Reserve components, not on active duty, will be issued a similar white card, but with red printing.

These new identification cards, designed to establish the bearer's position in the Armed Forces, will show the serviceman's service number, date of birth, signature, physical description, fingerprints, and expiration date of enlistment for servicemen. They will be issued by the different services as soon as distribution can be completed.

It is understood that issue of the new cards to retired members of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps will be made at the nearest respective local command headquarters where the necessary facilities for their preparation are available, i.e., Army Area command headquarters, Air Force command headquarters, Naval District headquarters, etc., as soon as distribution to active duty personnel has been accomplished.

Information regarding the issuance of the new cards by the Coast Guard and Public Health Service will be furnished their retired members individually by special memorandum.

Until such time as distribution of the new identification cards to retired officers is completed, the ones now in use will be honored for such official use as may be required. Therefore, it is important that official identification cards presently held be retained as the old ones must be surrendered upon receipt of the new validated standardized form.

TIME LIMIT EXTENDED FOR AWARD OF CERTAIN DECORATIONS

Public Law 501—80th Congress (introduced as H.R. 6852), extends the time limit for award of certain decorations.

At the beginning of World War II different time limitations governed the acceptance of decorations for Army and Navy personnel. As a result certain individuals were denied decorations to which entitled. Inasmuch, however, as request must be made by the individual to his Department for the award to be made, notice is given that the time for written applications for awards, granted by the Act, expires 3 May 1951.

RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION SALUTES NAVY'S OLDEST LIVING RETIRED OFFICER

Lieutenant George C. Lippincott, (MC), USN, Retired—a centenarian—residing in Salem, New Jersey, wrote a letter of congratulations recently to Rear Admiral Clifford A. Swanson, Surgeon General of the Navy, on the occasion of the 108th anniversary of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. In his letter, Dr. Lippincott observed that the Bureau was established eight years before his birth.

Immediately upon graduation from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1875, Dr. Lippincott entered the Naval Medical Corps and served actively until his retirement for physical disability in 1886.

The town of Salem, New Jersey, taking note of his 100th birthday—18 September—honored him with a civic ceremony, at which a representative of the Commandant, 4th Naval District, presented a letter of felicitations from Navy Secretary Matthews.

We join with others in their expressions of respect and esteem to Dr. Lippincott.

NEW ARMED FORCES RESERVE MEDAL

By Executive order No. 10163, the President on 25 September 1950, established an Armed Forces Reserve Medal and authorized its award to members or former members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States, including the Coast Guard Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve, who complete, or have completed, a total of 10 years of honorable service, performed within a period of 12 consecutive years, in one or more of such Reserve components.

Retired officers of Reserve components who meet the time requirement and wish this medal, should make application to the service in which the prescribed duty was performed.

"Nothing will ruin the country if the people will undertake its safety; and nothing can save it if they leave that safety in any hands but their own."—Daniel Webster

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CONGRESSIONAL STAND—Continued from Page 3

Acceptance of those views was expressed recently by Rep. Rivers when he said: "Ever since the days of Valley Forge, the Congress has steadfastly insisted that military dependents receive the best possible medical care." He declared further his intention to do everything within his power to preserve "this traditional contract right" for the men and women of the Armed Forces and those dependent upon them, and proposes, with the support of his colleagues to reassert in forthright terminology of Congress to safeguard the health of dependents of members of the military service.

Due largely to the insistence of Rep. Rivers' Sub-committee, with the full backing of Chairman Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee, several hospitals closed under the Department of Defense order have since been reopened.

However, the Committee is pressing for a more extensive program of medical treatment of dependents and adequate care for retired members of the service. In that connection, Rep. Rivers emphasized, "that the benefits of the dependent care program must apply equally to persons on active duty and to those who have been retired after long years of service to the Nation."

Our Association's position in this matter is one unalterably opposed to any plan failing to maintain adequate facilities to continue and expand the availability of medical facilities to serve and hospitalize retired members of the services and their dependents. It likewise opposes with equal sincerity any plan designed to effect unreasonable economies at the expense of those benefits which have been held out as a right to those who have served and still are serving our Country's defense. We therefore urge a continuation and expansion of medical care for all service dependents and appropriate provision for the treatment of all retired personnel in hospitals of that Service in which they have spent their lives.

In conclusion, it is the considered opinion of the Association that reduction in or denial of medical care for service dependents and failure to provide a high standard of health among retired members of the Service would inevitably produce irreparable damage to the very roots of service morale.

HOSPITALIZATION—Continued from page 3

(3) On 1 October 1950, responsibility for hospitalization for chronic diseases was assigned to the Veterans Administration. Among those diseases termed as chronic were: arthritis, malignancy, psychiatric or neuropsychiatric disorder, parplegia, tuberculosis, and such other diseases as may be determined chronic jointly by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Defense and the Federal Security Administrator;

(4) Responsibilities of the Treasury and Commerce Departments with respect to hospitalization of those retired from the Coast Guard and Coast & Geodetic Survey for physical disability will continue to be carried by the Public Health Service, except that those persons suffering with diseases listed as chronic will be hospitalized by the Veterans Administration; and

(5) Prior to enactment of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, all regular officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force retired for physical disability had been taken care of in service hospitals. Reserve officers of the Navy retired for physical disability had been taken care of in service hospitals. Reserve officers of the Navy retired for physical disability likewise had been eligible for treatment in service hospitals, though Reserve officers of the Army and Air Force retired for physical disability had, generally, been cared for in Veterans Administration hospitals.

Service procedures for carrying out the provisions of the above mentioned Executive Order are now being promulgated by the various services. There follows a resumé of these procedures as they may be published:

RESUMÉ OF ARMY PROCEDURES—Retired Armed Forces members of the regular services and those of the reserve components retired by reason of physical disability, who qualify under the provisions of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (Public Law 351, 81st Congress), are authorized medical treatment at facilities maintained within the Department of Defense, provided accommodations are available for their care. The admission of patients, however, requiring merely domiciliary care by reason of age or chronic invalidism is not authorized.

Congressional limitations placed on funds appropriated for the Army do not authorize the payment at public expense of civilian medical expenses incurred by retired members of the Army. Because of these restrictions, the Army cannot authorize procurement of or payment for these services. For this reason, outpatient treatment and hospitalization can be given only at a service medical facility within the Department of Defense.

Accordingly, it is suggested that application be made to the commanding officer of the nearest Army, Navy or Air Force hospital. The application should be accompanied by information showing full name, service number, grade, branch, and current military status. If a statement of the present condition of the applicant from his doctor can be furnished the hospital commander, it will be helpful in determining whether adequate facilities and physicians are available for treatment of the case. Travel to and from the place of medical treatment at Department of the Army expense is not authorized.

The hospital commander to whom application is made is authorized to take final action on the request. Travel to the hospital should not be undertaken until an appointment has been given by that officer.

The office of the Surgeon General has been advised by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs that he has issued a directive to his field stations regarding the procedure whereby individuals retired for physical disability may attain eligi-

bility for outpatient treatment, prosthetic appliances, or sensory aids and repairs thereto, at Veterans Administration facilities. For information regarding each case, the retired officer should contact his local Regional Office of the Veterans Administration.

NOTE: Army Regulations 40-506, dated 9 October 1950, governing "Persons Eligible to Receive Medical Care at Army Medical Treatment Facilities," have recently been made available in printed form. Those desiring copies of this regulation should make application to the Adjutant General of the Army area in which they reside. A perusal of the reference regulation indicates the information submitted above to be correct in brief outline.

RESUMÉ OF NAVY PROCEDURES—Members presently retired for physical disability who need hospital care for chronic arthritis, tuberculosis, psychiatric or neuropsychiatric disorder, malignancy or paraplegia, shall be hospitalized under the cognizance of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs. All such members who were patients in Naval medical facilities on 30 September 1950, who required hospitalization for one of those conditions after 1 October 1950, and desired hospitalization at government expense are being or have been transferred to Veterans Administration hospitals. Appropriate instructions relative to the transfer of Naval patients, in accordance therewith, have been furnished all Naval hospitals. In those instructions it was stated that requests for transfer of patients shall be directed to the Veterans Administration Regional Office having jurisdiction over the geographical area in which the Naval medical facility is located, if the member desires hospitalization in a Veterans Administration facility. If the member desires hospitalization in a Veterans Administration facility under the jurisdiction of a different Veterans Administration Regional Office, the request should be submitted to the Veterans Administration Central Office, Washington, D. C. In those cases where the cost of transfer to a Veterans Administration facility cannot be paid from government funds, necessary transportation must be provided by the member himself.

Such members as do not desire hospitalization in Veterans Administration facilities must arrange for required treatment at their own expense, except that any member who does not request hospitalization in a Veterans Administration hospital and refuses to arrange hospitalization at his own expense in a civilian facility, and if termination of hospitalization in a Navy facility prior to 1 October 1950 would jeopardize his welfare, such member would be taken up as a civilian humantarian non-indigent at the prescribed per diem rate (currently $11.25).

RESUMÉ OF AIR FORCE PROCEDURES—Retired members of the Armed Forces are authorized hospitalization in Air Force fixed medical treatment facilities when suitable facilities are available and when, in the judgment of the commanding officer of the medical facility concerned, the patient will benefit by hospitalization for a reasonable time.

Hospitalization of retired members requiring only domiciliary type care by reason of age or chronic invalidism is not authorized in Air Force fixed medical treatment facilities. Civilian medical attendance or medical care in facilities of other government agencies for the above category of members at the expense of the Air Force is likewise not authorized. These members may, however, be admitted to hospitals of the Army or Navy, at the discretion of the hospital commander concerned, at no expense to the Air Force.

Within the foregoing limitations, hospitalization in an Air Force fixed medical treatment facility is authorized for chronic diseases other than chronic arthritis, malignancy, psychiatric or neuropsychiatric disorder, paraplegia or tuberculosis. Hospitalization of those retired for the latter diseases is a responsibility of the Veterans Administration.

RESUMÉ OF COAST GUARD, COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY, AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PROCEDURES—Except as below noted, individuals retired from these services requiring hospitalization are treated in facilities of the Public Health Service, subject to accommodations being available for their care. Members retired for physical disability in need of hospital treatment for chronic arthritis, tuberculosis, psychiatric or neuropsychiatric disorder, malignancy or paraplegia, are hospitalized under the cognizance of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

RESUMÉ OF VETERANS ADMINISTRATION PROCEDURES—Several questions presented to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs seeking interpretation of Executive Order No. 10122 as it pertains to hospitalization of members or former members of the uniformed services retired for physical disability or receiving disability retirement pay, in facilities of the Veterans Administration, the answers to which are set forth in his decision No. 852, dated 27 July 1950, are the following:

Q.1. Whether the instant Executive Order precludes hospitalization under the laws governing the Veterans Administration of an officer or enlisted man on the temporary disability retired list, (a) who has the status of a war veteran, or (b) who may have entitlement to hospitalization under the laws governing the Veterans Administration as one discharged for disability incurred or aggravated in the line of duty?

A. The statute of granting hospitalization under Veterans Administration laws on the basis of war veterans status was not repeated by the Career Compensation Act of 1949. Hence, the right to Veterans Administration hospitalization thereunder is not affected. (b) Since statutory authority for entitlement in this regard is based upon individuals being "discharged" from the uniformed services for disabilities incurred in line of duty, it was held that hospitalization of retired persons not having status as war veterans and retired persons who have not been *discharged* from peacetime service for disabilities incurred in line of duty is a responsibility of the Secretary of the service under which they hold retired status, and such persons, therefore, do not have a right to elect hospitalization in a facility of the Veterans Administration.

Q.2. Does sec. 4 of Executive Order No. 10122 preclude the Veterans Administration from authorizing hospitalization of retired individuals defined therein in Army, Navy, Air Force, or Public Health Service hospitals as Veterans Administration beneficiaries subsequent to 1 May 1950?

A. Sec. 4 of the Executive Order precludes hospitalization by the Veterans Administration in service hospitals of persons permanently retired for physical disability who are suffering from chronic diseases, which was previously possible under agreements between the Veterans Administration and the services.

Q.3. Does sec. 5 of Executive Order No. 10122 preclude the Veterans Administration from authorizing hospitalization of persons defined therein (chronic diseases) in Army, Navy, Air Force, or Public Health Service hospitals as Veterans Administration beneficiaries subsequent to 1 May 1950, or subsequent to 1 October 1950?

A. While there has been no change in the specific authority for the use by agreement of hospitals of the uniformed services for Veterans Administration beneficiaries, as Veterans Administration facilities, it was decided that this authority is available only to the extent that such applicants are entitled to hospitalization as Veterans Administration beneficiaries under statutory authority providing such benefits. Thus, as to those persons who are within the purview of sec. 5 of the Executive Order (i.e., they possess basic eligibility to hospitalization under laws governing the Veterans Administration), there can be no question that there is statutory authority to utilize beds made available in hospitals of the uniformed services under existing agreements, and that while so hospitalized they are patients of the Veterans Administration, irrespective of whether the hospitalization is authorized before or after 1 May 1950.

As to those retired persons who do not have basic eligibility to hospitalization as Veterans Administration beneficiaries, however, there would be no basis on which hospitals of the uniformed services can be utilized. Such persons have basic entitlement only to hospitalization in the hospitals of the services.

In the concept of the program of hospitalization of retired persons covered by the Executive Order, a division has been made between the responsibility for the care of the acutely ill and care of those suffering chronic conditions as herein defined; with the exception of those having the right to elect treatment in hospitals of the Veterans Administration, who do make such election, retired persons suffering from acute conditions will be the responsibility of the uniformed services, whereas those suffering from chronic diseases will be the responsibility of the Veterans Administration.

Accordingly, the effect of sec. 5 of the Executive Order is such that beds in hospitals of the uniformed services, available under agreements, should not be utilized for persons who come within its purview, even though such persons may have basic eligibility to hospitalization as Veterans Administration beneficiaries.

The Executive Order contemplated that by 1 October 1950 all such persons would have been physically transferred to Veterans Administration hospitals. Therefore, such persons as are in hospitals of the uniformed services as other than Veterans Administration beneficiaries are not the responsibility of the Veterans Administration until physically transferred to a Veterans Administration hospital.

Only in cases where officers retired for physical disability are admitted to Veterans Administration hospitals for the treatment of chronic diseases, they must be admitted subject to the following limitations: (1) accommodations are available; (2) the officer will reimburse the hospital for the cost of subsistence furnished; and (3) when transportation is necessary the cost of commercial transportation must be paid by the individual concerned.

CONCLUSION—No new rights to hospital benefits for retired personnel of the uniformed services were established by the Career Compensation Act of 1949. That Act, as implemented by Executive Order No. 10122, merely assigned responsibility for providing hospitalization where entitlement thereto previously existed.

Hospitalization of those persons retired for physical disability and suffering from diseases defined as chronic, formerly a responsibility of the services in which they hold retired status, is now assigned to the Veterans Administration. Thus, the handling of similar cases for those retired for reasons other than physical disability remains unchanged and continues a responsibility of the services.

II. OUTPATIENT TREATMENT AND DENTAL CARE

To the limit that existing accommodations and professional staff will permit, outpatient treatment and dental care for all retired members of the Army, Navy and Air Force is authorized at any medical-dental treatment facility within the Department of Defense.

Within these same limitations, outpatient treatment and dental care for all retired members of the Coast Guard, Coast & Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service is authorized at appropriate medical-dental facilities of the Public Health Service.

Recent expansion of the military services, coupled with a corresponding heavy demand upon all available medical-dental facilities, and a shortage of physicians and dentists, has created some difficulty in providing medical services to retired personnel, particularly with regard to dental care. However, it is believed that when medical-dental officers and other technical personnel in required numbers become available, the rendering of those services will again be on a more mutually satisfactory basis.

In this connection, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs holds the view that the effect of Executive Order No. 10122 does not relate in any respect to outpatient treatment and, therefore, except as noted below, entitlement to that service under the Veterans Administration cannot properly be extended, generally, to those officers retired for physical disability or receiving retirement pay.

As to whether non-Regular officers who are receiving retirement pay from the Army, Navy and Air Force because of disability incurred in line of duty during war service may relinquish part of their retirement pay under Public Law 314, 78th Congress, and accept disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration in order to qualify for outpatient treatment, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs in his decision No. 860, dated 5 October 1950, commented: Public Law 314, 78th Congress (38 U.S.C. 26(c)), contains the following: "That any person who is receiving pay pursuant to any provisions of law relating to the retirement of persons in the regular military or naval service, and who would be eligible to receive pension or compensation under the laws administered by the Veterans Administration if he were not receiving such retired pay, shall be entitled to receive such pension or compensation upon the filing by such person with the department by which such retired pay is paid of a waiver of so much of his retired pay and allowances as is equal in amount to such pension or compensation. To prevent duplication of payments, the department with which any such waiver is filed shall notify the Veterans Administration of the receipt of such waiver, the amount waived, and the effective date of the reduction in retired pay."

Accordingly, the Administrator has held that: If otherwise entitled, any person retired or granted retirement pay because of physical disability is entitled to the benefits of Public Law 314, 78th Congress, thereby qualifying for outpatient treatment. (Opinion of the Solicitor, dated 5 September 1950, approved 13 September 1950.)

III. DEPENDENT MEDICAL CARE

OUTPATIENT TREATMENT AND HOSPITALIZATION—It is the policy of the uniformed services to authorize, subject to availability of skilled personnel and facilities, outpatient treatment and hospitalization to dependents of retired members in the same manner and on the same basis as those benefits are provided for the dependents of active duty personnel.

As will be noted elsewhere in this issue a determined effort is being made within the House Armed Services Committee to establish specific legislation as will insure the continued availability of these traditional rights. Of interest in this connection is the fact that Congressional leaders are fully cognizant that the benefits of the dependent care program must apply equally to persons on active duty and to those who have been retired after long years of service to the Nation.

Medical care for dependents of those retired from the Army, Navy and Air Force is furnished, as circumstances permit, through designated facilities maintained by those services. Care for dependents of those retired from the Coast Guard, Coast & Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service is provided in comparable manner through designated facilities of the Public Health Service.

The term "dependent" is defined as lawful wife, unmarried child, including an adopted child, step-child, or children under twenty-one years of age, and the mother or father of a member, if in fact dependent upon such member for their chief support.

Based upon present authority, the Secretaries concerned have prescribed procedures covering medical care of dependents, which set forth the controls under which these benefits can best be provided. Therefore, the limit to which these benefits can be extended at a particular medical activity is subject to the availability of facilities and skilled personnel to render the necessary treatment.

STATE BONUSES

MINNESOTA—Applications for the bonus paid by Minnesota to legal residents of that state who served in the Armed Forces during World War II must be filed with the Commissioner of Veterans Affairs, Adjusted Compensation Division, St. Paul, Minnesota, not later than 31 December 1950.

This bonus is paid on the basis of $10 per month for service within the United States and $15 for each month overseas; maximum not to exceed $400.

WEST VIRGINIA—A referendum providing for a $90,000,000 bonus for West Virginia veterans of World Wars I and II has been approved by the voters in that state.

West Virginia's Director of Veterans Affairs has requested, however, that veterans do not write in about the bonus, since applications cannot be considered until after the legislature enacts the required law in 1951, in which will be set forth the requirements as to eligibility, filing and deadline dates.

This referendum as approved provides bonus payments to veterans who served in World War I between 6 April 1917 and 11 November 1918, and in World War II between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945, at rates of $10 for each month of service within the United States and $15 per month overseas. Maximum payments: $300 stateside and $400 foreign. Character of discharge must have been under honorable conditions and veterans must have been a resident of West Virginia at time of entering service and at least six months prior thereto. Except for those veterans discharged by reason of service-connected disability, the minimum period of active duty is 90 days.

In cases where a veteran has died, the bonus to which he would be entitled, if living, is payable to the unremarried widow, children under age 16, or dependent parents, provided they are now residents of West Virginia.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF 31 OCTOBER 1950

Cash in Bank (Hamilton National Bank), 31 Oct. 1950	$ 5,688.51
Petty Cash on Hand	25.00
Total Available Cash	5,713.51
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS	39,800.00
Accrued interest on 23 "F" Series Bonds	109.00
Total Available Fiscal Assets	$45,622.51
Book Value of Office Equipment	9,368.88
Worth as of 31 October 1950	$54,991.39

MEMBERSHIP BREAKDOWN AS OF 31 OCTOBER 1950

Army	9,128
Navy	6,004
Air Force	1,911
Marine Corps	768
Coast Guard	1,139
Coast & Geodetic Survey	55
Public Health Service	54
Total	19,059
Life Members (Non-dues-paying status)	1,020
Life Members (Dues-paying-status)	1,078
Members	16,961
Total	19,059

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Great interest was displayed by our Board of Directors at its regular quarterly meeting, held in the Army & Navy Club, Washington, on Thursday, 28 September 1950, in the recent activities of the Association. There was clearly demonstrated also a determined effort to provide for the Association's continued progressive development.

At the usual luncheon preceding the business meeting, Rear Admiral William R. Furlong, USN, Retired, Commander-in-Chief, Military Order of the World Wars, gave a brilliant address entitled "World Government vs. the United Nations," which supported in an extremely interesting manner the articles on the same subject which have appeared in the last two issues of the Bulletin.

The theme of Admiral Furlong's address stemmed from the thought that proponents for "World Government" are advocating changes in the Constitution of the United States —changes that are extensive and revolutionary. Admiral Furlong pointed out that under "Principles" World Federalists state, "World law should be enforceable directly upon individuals . . . the World Federal Government should be limited by direct taxing power independent of national taxation." Admiral Furlong in a further quotation under "Powers" indicated that proponents state the following should be in the World Constitution: "Provisions prohibiting the possession by any nation of armaments and forces beyond an approved level required for internal policing."

Admiral Furlong added that, "when you give a super-government *limited* powers to recruit an army, power to tax you to support the army and support the other branches of the super-government, power to legislate on matters for the good of the whole world, powers for the world court to interpret its constitution and laws and sentence law breakers, power to control commerce—when you have given all this, where and what is the limit of the power of World Government?"

In addition to an unusually fine turnout of members, the guests present at the luncheon, prominent in military and veterans' affairs, and interested in various aspects of the purposes and objectives of the Association, were—

Brigadier General John Thomas Taylor, American Legion
Rear Admiral Harley F. Cope, USN, Retired, Veterans of Foreign Wars
Brigadier General Edward A. Evans, Reserve Officers Association of the United States
Brigadier General Melvin Maas, Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association
Rear Admiral Charles Stephenson, (MC), USN, Retired, Disabled American Veterans
Colonel Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr., Military Order of the World Wars
Commander Ralph S. Parr, USN, Retired, Military Order of the World Wars
Dr. R. J. C. Dorsey, leader in many patriotic societies
Captain Miles DuVal, USN, Retired, author
Brigadier General Robert H. Dunlop, USA, Retired, former Deputy Adjutant General of the Army and active in patriotic affairs
Brigadier General George S. Eyster, USA, until recently Deputy Chief of Army Information
Commander Charles F. Lofgren, USN, Retired, Fleet Reserve Association

The Board, then proceeding with the business before it, approved and received for the record the required reports submitted by the President, Executive Vice President and Legal Counsel, Treasurer and Executive Committee.

Report of a special Committee on Public Relations Policy, containing suggestions and recommendations for expanding and improving the Association's activities in that field, was ordered referred to the Executive Committee for study and comment.

Recent noteworthy events, to which special attention was invited, were the following: (1) Appearance of Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, USN, Retired, on a telecast program, the evening of 23 September 1950, as a representative of the Association in commemoration of the writing of the Star Spangled Banner. A letter from the National Flag Society was read thanking the Association for its cooperation and indicating that Admiral Halsey had consented to act as its Honorary President-General; (2) Receipt of a letter from the Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel stating that the Department considered it impossible, at this time, to extend membership in Commissioned Officers' Messes to the widows of retired officers; (3) Reference to advice furnished by the Chief of Finance, U. S. Army, concerning action taken concerning reports of existence from retired Army Reserve officers; and (4) Several letters reflecting membership reaction to the Association's activities, all of which, except for one, expressed appreciation for the special services rendered.

Motion was made and carried to fill existing vacancies in the Directorate as the necessary additional members become available.

The Board adhered to a previous decision not to publish, at this time, a membership list.

At the suggestion of a member, the Board gave consideration to holding the Association's next biennial convention on the Pacific Coast. After full discussion, it was decided that, notwithstanding the fact the idea has merit, it is not possible within the foreseeable future. However, authorization was renewed for an appropriate officer of the Association, as circumstances permit, to visit that area.

Rear Admiral Robert Henderson, USN, Retired—the Association's West Coast Representative—expressed appreciation on behalf of the members there for what the officers and staff have accomplished in carrying forward the Association's purposes and objectives. He noted with much satisfaction that a visit by one of the Association's officers to his area could be anticipated. He mentioned also the value of the Bulletin as an authoritative document of great help and interest to all officers.

The Directors then met as the Board of Governors to consider the Association's Scholarship Program.

Announcement was made concerning award of the Association's first scholarship loan of $350, on 13 June 1950, to Robert C. Hamner, son of Colonel George C. Hamner, USMC, Retired, a successful candidate for appointment as midshipman to the U.S. Naval Academy.

The Board's approval was given to two recommendations offered in a report of the Scholarship Committee, dated 15 September 1950, namely: "(1) That under the same conditions and in similar manner and amount as loans are now authorized to be made to worthy sons and daughters of retired officers (living or deceased) who enter into a service academy or upon entrance into a civilian college or university and, in pursuance of a civilian college or university course, where the need and necessity is clearly indicated, and the person making application for the loan is deemed fully deserving by reason of character, scholastitc aptitude and merits the favorable recommendation of the appropriate college or university official, financial assistance through the Retired Officers Association Scholarship Fund be extended to the sons and daughters of all members of the Association (active and retired), the sons and daughters of all retired officers (living or deceased), and the sons and daughters of all deceased officers (active or retired), who are found to be fully qualified for and deserving of such aid; and (2) That the Board of Governors, from time to time, make to organizations approved by it which are engaged in extending financial assistance to young men who are preparing for entrance into one of our service academies, direct grants for that purpose—such contributions to be outright; the amount in each case to be determined by the Board of Governors; and to be made, insofar as possible, so as to provide an equitable allocation of the available funds to provide preparation for entrance into the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Coast Guard Academy and, if and when created, the U.S. Air Force Academy, as funds are available."

The approved report of the Treasurer indicated that, on 31 August 1950, there was an unobligated balance of $2,513.85 in the Retired Officers Association Scholarship Fund.

OBITUARIES

We pause in deep reverence and honor to the memory of the following of our members for whom taps have been sounded since 1 August, last. May their brave souls forever rest in peace—

Ens. F. W. Barnard, USNR, Ret.
ChTorp. J. H. Barton, USN, Ret.
Capt. W. P. Belknap,Jr., AUS, Ret.
ChPharm. W. F. Bly, USN, Ret.
Capt. B. R. Bruce, USN, Ret.
Adm. F. H. Brumby, USN, Ret.
WO(jg) U. A. Buccini, USA, Ret.
Maj. J. M. Campbell, USA, Ret.
Lt. W. Collins, USN, Ret.
Col. M. Crowley, USA, Ret.
Col. W. G. Doane, USA, Ret.
Capt. J. K. Esler, USN, Ret.
Maj. T. F. Fitzgerald, AFUS, Ret.
LtCol. F. S. Flack, USMC, Ret.
ChMach. K. O. Floe, USCG, Ret.
Col. A. W. Foreman, USA, Ret.
Maj. F. N. Gallagher, AUS, Ret.
1stLt. R. K. Gammill, ANC, Ret.
Comdr. O. S. Goff, SC, USN, Ret.
LtCol. J. A. Goodin, USA, Ret.
1stLt. J. Grady, USA, Ret.
Ens. L. B. Gump, USN, Ret.
Comdr. J. G. Hagstrom, SC, USN, Ret.
Col. C. E. Hawkins, USA, Ret.
Maj. O. P. Hilburn, USA, Ret.
Lt. J. P. Hildman, USN, Ret.
Col. G. A. Ivanick, AUS, Ret.
LtComdr. E. M. Jacobsen, USN, Ret.
BrigGen J. R. Kean, USA, Ret.
Col. R. G. Kirkwood, USA, Ret.
LtCol. C. W. Kramer, AUS, Ret.
Comdr. E. J. Leonard, USN, Ret.
Capt. G. R. Manuel, AFUS, Ret.
BrigGen. T. E. Marchant, AUS, Ret.
Col. G. R. Mauger, USA, Ret.
Lt. T. F. Moran, USN, Ret.
LtCol. J. L. Ostrander, USA, Ret.
CWO. G. M. Pearson, USA, Ret.
LtCol. M. C. Pratt, USA, Ret.
Capt. E. J. Riordan, USA, Ret.
Col. J. P. Robinson, USA, Ret.
Capt. S. S. Rodman, MC, USN, Ret.
Maj. H. A. Sanford, USA, Ret.
LtCol. W. H. Shutan, USA, Ret.
Lt. P. E. Sigmon, USN, Ret.
1st Lt. J. L. C. Smith, ANC, Ret.
Maj. R. C. Snidow, USA, Ret.
Lt. E. A. Stein, USN, Ret.
CWO. R. St. John, USA, Ret.
Col. E. Swift, Jr., USA, Ret.
Col. C. F. Von Dem Bussche, USA, Ret.
Col. G. C. Wamsley, NG, Ret.
Maj. C. B. Wilder, AUS, Ret.
LtCol. H. S. Williams, USA, Ret.
RAdm. G. L. Woodruff, USN, Ret.
Col. W. A. Worley, USA, Ret.

To RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION,
1616 Eye St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Date .....

Gentlemen:—

You may enroll me as a member of the Retired Officers Association. Enclosed is check for $5.00.

Entrance fee	$1.00	*Fifty cents of which is for subscription to Association Bulletin.*
Annual dues	4.00	
	$5.00	

Name .....
(Please Print)

Rank and Service .....

Mailing Address .....

City ..... Zone..... State.....

COMMENTS FROM MEMBERS

Col. F.W.G., USA, Ret.—"Never have so many received so much for so little" best expresses my feelings for the constant and tireless efforts exerted by the Association for the benefit of its members and those who may be so fortunate as to become members.

Lt. R.T.H., (MC) USN, Ret.—Such kindness as your prompt advice make me very thankful to be a member of the Association. I am grateful for the service the staff is rendering to members everywhere. It is a consolation to know you are always ready to do what can be done and, in some cases, to do what can't be done, or what may have been considered so before you tackled it.

2ndLt. H.A., USAF, Ret.—The check for the pay in question arrived. My thanks for the promptness with which you solved my problem. You may be sure that I can now appreciate the practical value of membership in the Association.

Capt. W.E.F., AUS, Ret.—Service such as that rendered in my case will certainly do much to build up membership. Be assured that, as opportunity offers, I shall seek to enroll new members.

Maj. H.C., USMC, Ret.—Enclosed herewith is a contribution in appreciation of what the Association has done for me and for many others.

Lt. M.E.K., ANC, Ret.—It is nice for people like me to have an organization like the Retired Officers Association to turn to for help with our problems, big or small.

ChMach. W.A.C., USCG, Ret.—Each issue of the Bulletin is welcomed and I compliment the Association for the splendid job it is doing.

A leader in industry writes—May I offer my commendation and congratulations on having been instrumental in removing a part of the restrictions on employment of retired officers. Keep up the good work as many companies could use retired Armed Forces personnel if all restrictions are removed.

Lt. B.L.B., NNC, Ret.—My NSLI dividend check about which I wrote you was received today and, believe me, I am sincerely grateful for your help.

The widow of a retired officer writes—Thank you for sending me copies of the Bulletin. I enjoy keeping up with my late husband's interests.

NOTES TO MEMBERS

Following is the regularly scheduled publication of the Bulletin: 1st Quarter, 15 December; 2nd Quarter, 15 March; 3rd Quarter, 15 June; 4th Quarter, 15 September. Any member failing to receive his copy through normal distribution should write us and we will promptly furnish.

Difficulty is experienced from time to time, in certain cases, where check signatures are not clearly legible. It would be most helpful if officers will return the dues notice sent them with their remittance—or, if that is not done, to print their names under the signature. Also, in communicating with National Headquarters, officers are requested to identify themselves further by indicating their correct permanent address, rank and service.

Members are urged to notify us promptly of any change in their address. Only through correct address can regular receipt of the Bulletin be assured.

Any member desiring a colorful rosette, signifying membership in the Association, may obtain same at the nominal charge of 50¢ each.

Greetings and welcome are extended to all new members. We will gladly send a copy of the Bulletin to any non-member interested in our activities. Mail such requests to—Retired Officers Association, 1616 Eye Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

A fundamental characteristic which has been our Association's guiding principle over the years is to strengthen the morale and improve the welfare of those whom it represents by gaining for them benefits which no single individual could accomplish unaided.

That principle springs from the challenging and inspiring standards set by our members themselves in the inestimable service they have rendered and are still rendering humanity in its fight for freedom and justice.

May the New Year see the dawn of a brighter day when that same spirit will radiate throughout the entire world and the true significance of this Holiday Season—PEACE ON EARTH—GOOD WILL TO MEN—will again prevail.

A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS—AND

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

1616 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

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